

Kentucky



Tribune.

Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Internal Improvement and General Information.
DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1856.

Whole No. 666.

THE TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
J. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
OFFICE—Third street, north of Main.

TERMS.
For annum, in advance, \$2 00
Within six months, 2 50
At the end of the year, 3 00
If not paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING.
For each square of 12 lines or less, first insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 25
For Post and Procession Notices, each, 1 50
Announcing a candidate for any office, 1 00
Continuing same until election, 1 00
If not paid, except at the option of the publishers.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
Advertisements of a personal character, charged double.
Notices of Religious and Public Meetings, marriages and Deaths, published free.
Obituary Notices, exceeding 12 lines in length, charged as advertisements.

JOE-WORK
Of every description, promptly attended to in the best style, on reasonable terms.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

J. L. & W. H. Waggener

ARE now receiving and opening their new stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

Comprising all the elegant and fashionable styles of the season, together with a large supply of superior

STAPLE GOODS,

Both Linen and Cotton, of every description. They invite the particular attention of

THE LADIES

To their stock of Dress Goods, which will be found to equal both in quality and beauty, any other assortment of dress goods ever brought to this market. Also, a fine stock of

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Children's Goods, and Vestings; Summer Goods of all kinds, for men and boys; Quakerware, Hardware, &c. &c.

All of which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to hold out inducements to purchasers. They invite everybody to call and see their goods, whether they wish to buy or not.

March 21, '56 J. L. & W. H. W.

SPRING TRADE.

As it is the pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public generally, that we are now receiving and opening, one of the largest and most complete

Stocks of Dry Goods

Ever presented to the public in the town of Danville. Persons wishing to purchase any of our goods, or to see the quality of our goods, will find it to their advantage to call on us at our store, where we will be pleased to show them our goods, and to answer any questions they may ask.

Our goods consist of—

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS;

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots, &c. &c. &c.

We therefore solicit a call from our friends, and all who are on the look-out for goods of the latest style and lowest prices, as we feel confident that our goods will compare favorably with any other goods of the kind in the market.

We take pleasure at all times in showing our goods.

March 14, '56 J. F. & S. MESSICK.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK

JOHN H. LINNEY.

(At the old stand of Linney & Wilson.)

WILL respectfully announce that he has purchased the stock of the late firm of Linney & Wilson, and will continue the business in all its branches. He has now on hand a good stock, embracing

SADDLES,

Of every description, together with a general assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Stage and Wagon

HARNESS,

Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

As he is constantly manufacturing, he is prepared to make to order on short notice, any article which may be called for in his line.

He solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm, and promises by strict attention to business, good workmanship and reasonable prices, to merit the confidence of his patrons.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves, examine the quality of his work, and learn his prices before buying elsewhere, as he feels confident of being able to suit them.

REPAIRING promptly attended to.

JOHN H. LINNEY.

Danville, Feb 29, 1856 y

A NEW & LARGE STOCK

Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

A. S. MCGORTY

HAS just received an unusually large stock of articles in his line of business, embracing a complete assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which he can recommend to Physicians and others as being a soundly genuine and pure. He has also the largest stock of

BOOKS,

For Schools, Colleges, &c., ever brought to the place. Also, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery, and Fancy Articles in almost endless variety.

He is prepared as heretofore to sell at wholesale to Druggists, Physicians, Teachers, &c., on the most favorable terms.

A. S. MCGORTY.

Danville, Feb 26, 1856

Poetical.

For the Kentucky Tribune.
If thou wert Here.

To Amie Egan.

On Mississippi's stormy banks I stray,
Far, far from thee, Amie, dear,
And as the hours I while away,
I sigh, and think if thou wert here.

I see the storm's mystic flow—
Its winding course, its waters clear;
I see the pale moon rising slow,
Which could delight, if thou wert here.

My heart is sad and lonely yet—
Alas, to part is so severe!
Thy form I never can forget—
And only wish that thou wert here.

The yellow leaf the woods put on,
And autumn's blast is cold and drear;
The flowers of summer soon are gone—
Not so their sweets, if thou wert here.

Choice Miscellany.

OUT OF WORK.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"It's no use, Maria, I've tried everywhere."

"But you are not going to give it up, Peter?"

"Give it up? how can I help it? Within four days I have been to every book-binder in the city, and not a bit of work can I get."

"But have you tried anything else?"

"What else can I try?"

"Why anything that you can do."

"Yes, I've tried other things. I have been to more than a dozen of my friends, and offered to help them if they would hire me."

"And what did you mean to do for them?"

"I offered either to post accounts, make out bills, or attend to the counter."

Mrs. Stanwood smiled, as her husband thus spoke.

"What makes you smile?" he asked.

"To think you should have imagined that you would find work in such a place. But how is Mark Leeds?"

"He is worse off than I am."

"How so?"

"He has nothing in his house to eat."

A shudder crept over his wife's frame, now.

"Why do you tremble, wife?"

"Because, when we shall have eaten our breakfast to-morrow morning, we shall have nothing."

"What?" cried Peter Stanwood, half starting from his chair, "do you mean that?"

"I do."

"All gone. I baked the last this afternoon."

"But we have pork!"

"You ate the last this noon."

"Then we must starve!" groaned the stricken man, starting across the room.

Peter Stanwood was a book-binder by trade, and had now been out of employment about a month. He was one of those who generally calculate to keep about square with the world, and who consider themselves particularly fortunate if they keep out of debt. He was now thirty years of age, and had three children to provide for, besides himself and wife, and this, together with house rent, was a heavy draught upon his purse, even when work was plenty, but now—there was nothing.

"Maria," said he, stopping and gazing his wife in the face, "we must starve. I have not a single penny in the world."

"But do not despair, Peter. Try again to-morrow for work. You may find something to do. Anything that is honest is honorable. Should you make but a shilling a day, we should not starve."

"But our house rent?"

"Trust to me for that. The landlord shall not turn us out. If you will engage to find us something to do, I will see that we have house room."

"I'll make one more trial," uttered Peter, despairingly.

"You must go prepared to do anything."

"Anything reasonable, Maria."

"What do you call reasonable?"

"Why anything decent."

The wife felt inclined to smile, but the matter was too serious for that, and a cloud passed over her face. She knew her husband's disposition, and she felt sure he would find no work. She knew he would look for some kind of work, which would not lower him in the social scale, as he had once or twice expressed it. However, she knew it would be of no use to say anything to him now, and she let the matter pass.

On the following morning, the last bit of food in the house was put upon the table. Stanwood could hardly realize that he was penniless and without food. For years he had been gay, thoughtless, and fortunate, making the most of the present, forgetting the past, and leaving the future to take care of itself. Yet the truth was naked and clear; and when he left the house he said—

"Something must be done."

No sooner had the husband gone, than Mrs. Stanwood put on her bonnet and shawl. Her eldest child was a girl seven years old and her youngest, four. She asked her next door neighbor if she would take care of her children until noon. Then Mrs. Stanwood locked up her house and went away. She returned at noon, bringing some dinner for her children, and then she went away again. She came home in the evening before her husband, carrying a heavy basket upon her arm.

"Well, Peter," she asked, after her husband had entered and sat down, "what luck?"

"Nothing! nothing!" he groaned. "I made out to get a dinner from an old chum, but I could not find work."

"And where have you looked to-day?"

"O—everywhere. I've been to a hundred places, but it's the same story in every place. It's nothing but one eternal no—no—no! I'm sick and tired of it."

"What have you offered to do?"

"Why, I even went so far as to offer to tend a liquor store down town."

The wife smiled.

"Now what shall we do?" uttered Peter despairingly.

"Why we will eat supper first, and then talk the matter over."

"Supper! Have you got any?"

"Yes—plenty of it."

"But you told me you had none."

"Neither had we this morning, but I've been at work to-day and found some."

"You! You been at work?" uttered the husband in surprise.

"Yes."

"But how—where—what?"

"Why, first I went to Mrs. Snow's. I knew her girl was sick, and I hoped she might have work to be done. I went to her and told her my story, and she set me at work at once doing her washing. She gave me food to bring home to my children, and paid me three shillings when I got through."

"What—you have been out washing for our butcher's wife?" said Peter, looking very much surprised.

"Of course I have, and have thereby earned enough to keep us in food through to-morrow, at any rate; so to-morrow you may come home to dinner."

"O, I have seen Mr. Simpson, told him just how we were situated, and offered him my watch as a pledge for the payment of our rent within two months, with the interest on the arrearages up to date. I told him I did the business because you were away hunting work."

"So he's got your gold watch?"

"No—he wouldn't take it. He said if I would become responsible for the rent, he would let it rest."

"Then we've got a roof to cover us, and food for to-morrow. But what next? What a curse these hard times are!"

"Don't despair, Peter, for we shall not starve. I've got work enough engaged to keep us alive."

"Ah—what is that?"

"Why, Mr. Snow has engaged me to carry small packages, baskets, bundles, &c., to his rich customers."

"Just what I say. When Mr. Snow came home to dinner, I was there, and asked him if he ever had light articles which he wished sent to his customers. Never mind all that was said. He did happen to want just such work done, though he had meant to call on the idlers that lounge about the market. He promised to give me all the work he could, and I am to be there in good season in the morning."

"Well, this is a pretty go. My wife turned butcher's boy! You will not do any such thing."

"And why not?"

"Because—because—"

"Say because it will lower me in the social scale."

"Well, so it will."

"Then it is more honorable to lay still and starve, and see one's children starve, than to earn honest bread by honest labor. I tell you, Peter, if you cannot find work, I must—"

We should have been without bread to-night, had I not found work to-day. You know that all kinds of light, agreeable business are seized upon by those who have particular friends, and engaged in them. At such a time as this, it is not for us to consider what kind of work we will do, so as it is honest. Oh, give me liberty of living upon my own deserts, and the independence to be governed by my own convictions of what is right."

"But, my wife, only think—you carrying out butcher's stuff. Why, I would sooner go and do myself."

"If you will go," said the wife, with a smile, "I will stay at home and take care of the children."

It was hard for Peter Stanwood, but the more he thought upon the matter, the more he saw the justice and right of the path into which his wife had thus led him. Before he went to bed, he promised that he would go to the butcher's in the morning.

And Peter Stanwood went upon his new business. Mr. Snow greeted him warmly, praised his faithful wife, and then sent him off with two baskets, one to Mrs. Smith's and the other to Mrs. Dixall's. And the new carrier worked all day, and when it came night he had earned ninety-seven cents. It had been a day of trials, but no one sneered at him, and all his acquaintances whom he met, greeted him the same as usual. He was far happier now than when he went home the night before, for now he was independent.

On the next day he earned over a dollar; and thus he continued work for a week, at the end of which he had five dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket, besides having paid for all the food for his family, save some few pieces. Snow had given them. Saturday evening he met Mark Leeds, another binder who had been discharged from work with himself. Leeds looked cast-down and rusty.

"How goes it?" asked Peter.

"Don't ask me," groaned Marks. "My family are half starved."

"But can't you find anything to do?"

"Nothing."

"Have you tried?"

"Everywhere; but it's no use. I have been to the bindery to-day, and what do you suppose he offered me?"

"What was it?"

"Why, he offered to let me do his hand-carriage! He has just turned off his rig for drunkenness, and offered me the place! The old curmudgeon! I had a great mind to pitch him into the hand-carriage, and run him to the—"

"Well," said Peter, "if I had been in your place I should have taken him up with the offer."

Mark mentioned the name of the same individual again.

"Why," resumed Peter, "I have been doing the work of a butcher's boy for a whole week."

Mark was incredulous, and his companion convinced him, and then they separated, one going home happy and contented, and the other going away from home to find some sort of excitement in which to drown his misery.

One day, Peter had a basket of provisions to carry to Mr. W.—

It was his former employer. He took the load upon his arm, and started off, and just as he entered the yard of the customer, he met Mr. W.—

"Ah, Stanwood is this you?" asked his old employer, kindly.

"Yes, sir."

"What are you up to, now?"

"I'm a butcher's boy, sir."

"A what?"

"You see I've brought provisions for you, sir. I'm a regular butcher's boy."

"And how long have you been at work to-day?"

"This is the tenth day."

"But don't it come hard?"

"Nothing comes hard so long as it is honest and will furnish my family with bread."

"And how much can you make a day at this?"

"Sometimes over a dollar, and sometimes not over fifty cents."

"Well, look here Stanwood, there has been no less than a dozen of my old hands hanging around my counting-room for a fortnight, waiting for work. They are stout, able men, and yet they lie still because I have no work for them. Last Saturday I took pity on Leeds, and offered him the job of doing my hand-carriage. I told him that I would give him a dollar and a quarter a day; but he turned up his nose, and asked me not to insult him! And yet he owned that his family were suffering. And yet he owned that he was willing to do it, if it only held your bench. I honor you for your manly independence."

Peter grasped the old man's hand with a joyous, grateful grip, and blessed him fervently.

That night he gave Mr. Snow notice that he must quit, and on the following morning he went to the bindery. For two days he had little to do, but on the third day a heavy job came in; and Peter Stanwood had steady work.

He was happy—more happy than ever, he had learned two things: first, what a noble wife he had; and second—how much resource for good he held within his own energies.

Our simple picture has two points to its moral. One is—no man can be lowered by any kind of honest labor. The second—while you are enjoying the fruits of the present, forget not to provide for the future; for no man is so secure but that the day may come when he will want the squanderings of the past.

Uncle Ben's Sermon.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, furnishes the following, which he calls Uncle Ben's Sermon, and which, he remarks, contains many wholesome truths:

Not many hours ago, I heard uncle Ben, discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of pressure.

"Relay upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned upon his staff, with his grey locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning; "must mowing pays no bills."

I have been an observer many times these fifty years, and have never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under an angry harrow, and discontent harrows the mind.

Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but away be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt the red pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, here is something which you have to learn.

Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children.

Aye, cried Sammy, you may say that, and a mother-in-law, and two apprentices in the bargain, and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't, for their lives, tell what has become of the hard money.

Sadly, Sammy, I am older than you; I have not got those grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grand-father used to stuff a sully box with bills to pay for a yearling, or a wheat fan, and when the women used to turn for pins, and laid their tea-pots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You may learn these seven things:

First, that you have saved too little, and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you give your dollar for nothing, when you might have laid one-half aside for charity, and one half for a rainy day.

Second, you have always gone too much upon credit. I always told you credit was a shadow; there is substance behind which casts the shadow; but a small boy may cast a larger shadow farther than he can see the substance.

You may now learn that you have followed a shadow, and been deceived into a bog.

Thirdly, that you have gone in too much haste to be rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

Fourthly, that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have a notion that nobody will go to ruin this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, and we have become presumptuous.

Fifthly, that you have not been thankful enough to God for his benefits in past times.

Sixthly, that you may be thankful that our lot is not worse. We might have famine or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together.

And lastly, to end my sermon, you may learn to offer, with more understanding the prayer of your infancy, "Give us this day our daily bread."

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron and told Dick to blow away on the forge below.

OSK OF THE CART.

The editor of the Pittsburg Post was determined to show his compositional taste by setting was not a such a difficult after all. Here is his first attempt, which is certainly very creditable to a new beginner:

A NEW PRINTER.

this is our first of fort at redacting we presume that that will show that we can learn fast. We are self-taught too. We want no help; we will have it right without assistance. The proof will all go on correction: we don't intend to let it carry day; but we will let the printers know that we are one of them.

talk about the art of printing; it is just as easy as blowing of a log.

A Cairo Feast.

Peck invited us down to take dinner with him the other day, and we went. For the benefit of those who may hereafter want to know where to find good eating and plenty of it—such as it is—we give Peck's bill of fare.

- 1st. Calfish soup.
- 2d. One huge calfish, with calfish sauce.
- 3d. A small calfish, stuffed.
- 4th. Several calfish, not stuffed.
- 5th. Some fried calfish.
- 6th. Calfish "comlet"—mixed.
- 7th. Scrambled calfish—great variety—very good.
- 8th. A large number of very small calfish, a la Providence.
- 9th. A few calfish.
- 10th. Some more calfish.

There was quite a number of dishes beside, but they all contained calfish, done up in every style the heart could wish. The dinner was "interspersed" with a few crackers and bad jokes. Long may Peck wave.—[Times and Delta.

Appearance.

Upon the subject of dress and appearance, the New York Times thus remarks:

A coat that has the mark of use upon it, is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth nap and too high a lustre, is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that do not pay up. The heaviest gold chain dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate to eyes that are well opened, the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations, and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important part.

All True.

Gough, the great temperance orator made these remarks, in a recent speech:—

"It was told me in England that it was necessary for a lady who wished to travel through Europe, to always be accompanied by a gentleman, to prevent her from all rudeness, and even actual insult. I told them that here, in the United States, a lady could travel from Maine to Louisiana, and be treated with the greatest politeness. [Applause.] Now ladies, I have frequently noticed that when—especially in public assemblies—some of you have been offered seats, which, as a matter of courtesy, you should accept, instead of politely saying, 'I thank you sir, for your kindness,' you dropped into the vacant seat, with an apparently offended air, as much as to say, '

The Kentucky Tribune.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—Editors.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW J. DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Circuit Judge—Sixth Judicial District,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
OF ADAMS.

For Commonwealth's Attorney,
EPHRAIM L. VANWINKLE,
OF WAYNE.

DANVILLE:
Friday, May 30, 1856.

ED. H. ARIN, Esq., has our thanks for New York and Philadelphia dailies.

News! News!—The latest news from Kansas, Nicaragua, &c., will be found in our paper.

For a large portion of our space usually devoted to editorial and news matter, is occupied this week by communications on various interesting subjects.

CORRECTIONS.—The types sometimes cause awkward borders. In the original copy on our first page, the first line of the second stanza should read, "I see the stream's majestic flow," instead of "I see the stream's majestic flow."

ED. WILSON & NICHOLS are receiving their Second Spring Importation of Goods. See their advertisement.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. L. DIMMITT, who is closing out his large stock of fashionable Spring and Summer Goods at Eastern cost. His store is daily thronged with ladies, and his piles of Goods are rapidly diminishing.

GOODS AT COST.—This is a rare time for bargains in Dry Goods. Messrs. S. & E. S. Messick are closing out their large stock of fashionable Spring and Summer Goods at Eastern cost. His store is daily thronged with ladies, and his piles of Goods are rapidly diminishing.

THE GREAT PROSPECT.—We learn that the growing crop of wheat in this section is doing finely, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. The crop of oats is also generally expected to be large and of excellent quality.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, (old school), in session at New York, on Friday last, the nomination of a Professor of Pastoral Theology and Church Government, for the Danville Theological Seminary was taken up. Dr. Humphrey offered a resolution, which was adopted, affirming the action of the Assembly at its former sessions, to establish and endow the Seminary as a first class institution; renewing the power to collect funds for its full and permanent endowment.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Baltimore, was put in nomination for the new professorship, and the election was made the order of the day for Monday last.

The late advices from Kansas, announcing the destruction of Lawrence, the stronghold of the Free State party, has created much excitement throughout the country. Whether or not the breaking up of that city will be the means of securing peace in the territory, as it is hoped it will be, is a matter of doubt. The Free State men are said to be gathering at Topeka, where they intend to make a stand and fight it out. The Marshal of the territory, however, is evidently determined to enforce obedience to the laws, and we rather think the Abolitionists will gain leg bail, and save their bacon by tail running.

The attack upon Senator Sumner, by Mr. Brooks, a South Carolina member of the House, is causing a great fluttering among the political friends of Senator S. Public indignation meetings have been held at Boston and various other places in Massachusetts, and very strong resolutions adopted, denouncing the assaults and calling upon Congress to expel Mr. Brooks from his seat.

We see that a committee of investigation has been appointed upon the matter in each House. Messrs. Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer compose the Senate's committee; Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Allison, Cobb, of Georgia, Greenwell and Spinner were appointed in the House, but Mr. Allison was afterwards, upon his own request, excused from serving.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—2d Division.—That portion of the citizens of Cincinnati who have enterprise and public spirit, are zealously endeavoring to raise the remainder of the \$100,000 pledged by that city to the Lexington and Danville Railroad. Their well meant efforts, however, have not yet been successful.

The annual report of the officers of the Company is very interesting to the friends of the road. We will publish the most important parts of it in our next paper.

APPOINTMENTS OF ELECTORS AND DELEGATES.—The Executive Committee of the American Party have appointed John W. Crockett, Esq., of Henderson, Elector for the State at large, in place of Hon. F. M. Bristow, who declined to act; Samuel D. Dulaney, Elector in the 1st District, in place of J. Q. A. King, resigned; W. R. Kinney, Elector in the 2d District, in place of J. W. Crockett, appointed for the State at large; Philip Lee, Elector in the 5th District, in place of James Stuart, resigned.

The Committee have also appointed Hon. Garrett Davis and Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., Delegates for the State at large, to the National Convention, which meets in New York on Tuesday next; together with Delegates for each Congressional District. The Delegates for the (4th) District is J. Woodson Barton, Esq., and Frank Woolford, Esq., alternate.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We intended to publish the full proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, in our present issue, but the crowded state of our columns forbids it. The officers of the Society, elected for the ensuing year, are—

President—J. C. Clay, of Bourbon, President.

Vice Presidents.—R. W. Scott, of Franklin; Wm. Bell, of Davies; and L. W. Powell, of Henderson.

Directors.—L. J. Bradford, of Bracken; Lucius Dusha of Harrison; Harrison Thompson, of Clark; J. B. O'Bannon, of Jefferson; J. R. Hughes, of Washington; Daniel W. Jones, of Boyle; John M. Sharpe, of Warren; Richard A. Bacon, of McCracken; and E. O. Hawkins, of Logan.

The Bourbon Fair Grounds having been tendered to the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society by a committee of gentlemen belonging to that Association, for the first fair to be held by the State Society, they were accepted, and the first State Fair will be held in Bourbon county, commencing on Tuesday, the 30th day of September next, and continue five days.

Wm. C. Lyle, of Bourbon, was then elected Recording Secretary; W. W. Mitchell, of the same county, Treasurer; and R. W. Scott, of Franklin, Corresponding Secretary.

ED. J. Q. A. King, Esq., repels with scorn, the statement going the rounds of the *Sig* Night sheets, that he declined serving as Elector in the 1st district, because he had become disaffected towards the American party. He says there is no flinch in him, that no man in that section of the State is warmer for Fillmore than himself, but that his pecuniary, professional and domestic affairs, positively forbid his accepting the post of Elector.

The Cincinnati Gazette learns that A. S. Mitchell, editor of the *St. Louis Intelligencer*, was violently assailed in the ladies' passenger car of a train on the Pacific railroad, by Chas. S. Rannels, State Senator from St. Louis county. Little damage was done by either belligerent, owing, perhaps, to the interference of the bystanders. Much confusion was caused by the fight, and the ladies were horribly frightened. Mr. Mitchell notified his assistant to be on his guard when they next met.

ED. C. M. Clay addressed his Abolition friends in Campbell county last week. The following sentence occurs in the report of his speech: "I fear to say it. I glory in it, and I have no fear of saying it: If the God of the Bible is the God of Slavery, then I go in for the devil, as being less mischievous and more benevolent."

Such a sentiment needs no comment. It is the ravine of a fanatic. It is a notorious fact that all the leading Abolitionists appear to trample on the Bible, and to treat the teachings of the Holy Scriptures with contempt, because those teachings agree not with their wishes and views.

Mr. Clay, also, in his Campbell county speech, announced his opposition to the American party.

THE COMPLEXION OF THE CINCINNATI CATECHISM.—The New York Herald, after a careful analysis of the predilections of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, divides the Convention thus:—Mr. Pierce 167, Mr. Buchanan 91, Mr. Douglas 48, Mr. Hunter 5, Mr. Dickinson 1. New York and Missouri are not taken into the account, inasmuch as both these States send two sets of delegates. The New York State is said to be partial to Mr. Buchanan, and the Hards are certainly opposed to Mr. Pierce, so that, no matter which set is admitted, it will not hold Mr. Pierce as its first choice. The Benton faction in Missouri is also opposed, favorable to Buchanan, and the old liners, may be likewise, for aught we know. At all events, Mr. B. seems to stand the best chance for a nomination—but not having a two-third majority, possibly some obscure man may again be put in nomination.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The Summer Term of the Court of Appeals commences on Monday next, and will continue to 9th of August. We take the following from the docket, as published in the Frankfort Commonwealth:

Twelfth day—14th June.
Calvert v. Wade, Boyle.
Dowdy v. Dowdy, Boyle.
Same v. Hughes, Boyle.

Thirteenth day—16th June.
Scott v. Donnelly, Boyle.
Meach v. Shields, Boyle.

Forty-fourth day—22d July.
Harlan v. Harlan, Boyle.

Fifty-eighth day—7th August.
Mays v. Butler, Boyle.

CARRIED.—The people of Nelson county by a heavy majority have voted to raise by tax a sufficient sum to make a branch Railroad from Bardonia to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

KOSUTH AND HIS MISSION.—Kosuth has at last publicly acknowledged that his mission for the regeneration of his country has proved a failure. The conclusion of peace has banished the last hope founded upon the mutations of war, and Kosuth acknowledges that his expectations have passed never to return.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Somerset Democrat says the county of Pulaski, is at this time, flooded with counterfeit \$1 bills on the Bank of Kentucky, payable at Danville.

GREAT VICTORY IN ALABAMA.—The Americans have carried Lauderdale county by 629 majority, which gave the Democrats last fall 400 majority. American gain over 1,000 votes. This, the Florence Gazette, a Democratic paper, will fully announce.

The Raleigh Register says, no man in the whole North, not even the noble Dickinson, is so detested and feared by the Abolitionists as Millard Fillmore. This results not only from the fact that he signed the Fugitive Slave law, and was the first to enforce it, in the very teeth of the fiercest sectional opposition, but from a consciousness on the part of the Abolitionists, that agitation which is the breath of their nostrils, nothing would so soon shame Abolitionism into disgrace, as a calm, just, conservative, and constitutional administration of the government, such as they know Mr. Fillmore's would be.

CHICAGO LAND SALES.—Fifty lots in Chicago, which cost \$20,000 three years ago, sold last week for upwards of \$27,000; and the "Fair Ground" property, which was recently sold for \$4,000 per acre, was purchased eight years ago for precisely one-fortieth of that sum—\$100 per acre.

THE STANTON VINDICATOR says that Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, in his speech before the Stanton Convention made a "Presidential allusion," in which he claimed for Mr. Fillmore, the electoral votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, California, Delaware, Texas, and Florida—fifteen States. These fifteen States cast 157 electoral votes, viz:

Massachusetts,	13
New York,	35
Rhode Island,	1
New Jersey,	1
Pennsylvania,	27
Maryland,	1
Kentucky,	12
Tennessee,	1
North Carolina,	12
Louisiana,	1
Missouri,	9
California,	1
Delaware,	1
Texas,	2
Florida,	3
Total,	157

There are 290 votes in the entire thirty-one States, a majority of which is 145. So it will be seen that Mr. Stuart gives Mr. Fillmore an excess of a majority of 11 electoral votes.

SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1856.
EDWARDS DANVILLE TRIBUNE.—At the annual meeting of the Springfield Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at Springfield on May 19th, 1856.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: E. L. DAVIS, President. Vice Presidents.—John R. Jones, of Nelson; J. W. Barton, of Boyle; and Joseph Spalding, of Washington.

Directors.—B. E. Montgomery, L. J. Smith, Jas. C. Bascom, Anthony McElroy, W. S. Davidson, Isaac D. Stone, Jas. R. Hughes, Samuel P. Peters, Milton Rodgers, John Wakefield, Harvey McElroy, George Clements, John Jackson, and Wilson Jones.

Three thousand dollars were raised for the purpose of building an Amphitheatre; and steps taken to its completion by fall. The immense circle is to be seven hundred and seventy feet in diameter, and the Amphitheatre to seat comfortable twenty-five hundred persons. The Association feels flattered at the large attendance of strangers, and the fine exhibition of stock at their first fair last October, and hopes for an increase of both the ensuing fall.

For the Kentucky Tribune.
The Common School.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of any person, in regard to the privileges of the Common School, we would beg leave through your paper, to make the contract in full, and give notice that the school will commence on Monday next. We would not, however, wish Messrs. Fraser & Allen to be restricted to the school fund, as their sole remuneration for teaching all the children who may attend the school; for that would, of necessity, frustrate all hopes of its continuance after this year. We would, therefore, earnestly request the citizens of Danville, who are willing to support those gentlemen, (over and above the school fund), so as to enable them to continue a good school in our town. We have made an arrangement by which all who wish, may send their children to school this year, and if those gentlemen are liberally patronized, perhaps for years to come; as they expect to make a good and permanent school in our town.

J. H. IRVING.
G. W. DONEGHY.
W. R. OREAR.

MEMORANDUM of an agreement this day made between J. H. Irving, G. W. Doneghy, and W. R. Orear, Trustees of Common School, Danville, No. 21, and George W. Doneghy, George Fraser and H. H. Allen—witnessed that the said Fraser and Allen agree to teach the Common School of said District, at the school house of J. L. McElroy, on 4th street in Danville, for and during the period of ten months, commencing on the first Monday in June next, at which all the children of said District, who are entitled by law to receive instruction in said school, may be permitted to go, and who may be brought there as required by law. They agree to give their own personal attention to said school, and when the number of pupils in said school may require it, to furnish additional teachers. All the expenses of said school, including house rent, fuel, &c., are to be furnished by the said Fraser & Allen, and in every respect they are to conform to the law, and the reasonable and lawful demands of said Trustees in regard to said school.

As the full and entire compensation for the same, on the part of the Trustees, they are only to receive that sum of money which by law is allowed to said District for the year 1856, and at such time as the same may be received by the Trustees. No individual responsibility is assumed by said Trustees, further than to pay over to said Fraser & Allen the sum of money so received, as aforesaid.

Witness our hands, this 5th day of May, 1856.
J. H. IRVING.
G. W. DONEGHY.
W. R. OREAR.
GEO. FRASER.

For the Kentucky Tribune.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—

We, the committee appointed to attend the Ladies Picture Fair or Premium Exhibition, held at the Court House in Danville, by the Washington Book and Picture Company, whose duty it was to award premiums and presents to the exhibitors of certificate holders, beg leave to make this, our report, through the columns of your paper, the best agency and medium, at all times we have, through which to convey news and intelligence. We hope, therefore, you will oblige us by inserting it.

1st Premium to Miss Des Fields, for best original Painting—1 oil painted landscape in gilt frame, valued at \$35.

2d Premium to R. H. McKinney, for second best original Painting—1 oil painted landscape, valued at \$20.

1st Premium to Mrs. R. B. Craig, for best oil landscape—1 oil painted landscape, valued at \$15.

1st Premium to S. P. Barbee, for best steel plate—1 ruby set gold ring, valued at \$7.

1st Premium to Dr. R. W. Dunlap—Gents' gold ring, \$5.

2d Premium to Mrs. Nelson Lee—Ladies' gold ring, \$2.50.

1st Premium to Mrs. D. A. Russell, for best lithograph—oil landscape, \$5.

2d Premium to Shelton Oldham—oil landscape, \$3.50.

1st Premium to Major Daniel, for best portrait—Ladies' gold ring, \$3.

For the Kentucky Tribune.
Danville High School and Common School.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As the summer session of this institution opens on Monday next, we beg leave, through your columns, to lay before the people of Danville and vicinity some items in reference to the plan and operations of our school.

1. TEXT BOOKS.—This subject has not been attended with many perplexing circumstances. Our chief care has been: 1. To adopt the best Text Books now published. 2. To avoid changes (as far as practicable) from the Text Books used heretofore in Danville and vicinity; and 3. To guard as far as possible against changes in the future.

The course we have adopted is as follows, viz: Webster's Spelling Book; McGuffey's 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Eclectic Readers; Ray's Arithmetic; the 1st, 2d and 3d parts; Ray's Algebra 1st and 2d parts; Fane's Primary Grammar; An analytical Grammar and English Teacher; Bliss' Analytical Geography; Parker's Natural Philosophy; Young's Natural History; Davies' Legendre's Geometry; and the classic series used in Centre College.

All these books can be purchased at the Bookstore in this place; and if there are any whose circumstances are such that they cannot afford to pay retail prices, we have an arrangement made by which we can accommodate them at wholesale rates.

2. HOURS OF TEACHING.—The school will be opened in every room precisely at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and 2½ P. M., by the town clock. Pupils living in any portion of the town, by starting from home punctually when the school opens, will be enabled to get to school in ample time, and there is no reason (as far as the school is concerned) why they should leave their homes any sooner.

3. PUNCTUALITY.—Nothing conduces more to the advancement of the pupils and the prosperity of a school, than punctuality on the part of both teachers and pupils; and the want of it is highly injurious to the success of the school.

In order to secure punctuality, the doors of the school building will be kept locked every day till the town clock strikes 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.; until which time (under ordinary circumstances) no pupil is expected to come upon the school premises. When the clock strikes 8 A. M., and 2 P. M., the front door will be thrown open and the pupils admitted. At that time, however, the pupils must be ready to enter the school-room, and permit no pupil to enter who is delinquent in any of his duties towards the school, (whether his fault be previous absence, tardiness, or misbehavior), until he makes a satisfactory record.

At 8½ and 2½ o'clock the doors will again be locked, and no pupil will be admitted during the opening exercises, which will occupy about 15 minutes. The door of each room will then be unlocked, and the pupils will be admitted to their respective rooms.

4. ABSENCE AND TARDINESS.—We have no objection to those pupils who play truant and remained out of the school part of a day and even whole days; their parents believing they were at school all the while, and their teachers thinking they were absent by their parents. In order to guard against this imposition upon both parents and teacher, we will expect parents who detain their children from school, to send them, to us, a written note telling us that they were necessarily detained by their orders. If a scholar is absent and brings no note of explanation, we will send a card to the parents notifying them of their child's absence, and we will expect the pupils to return to us with the parents' answer in writing, when he again enters school.

N. B. Parents should in no case send us verbal messages about their children by the children themselves, or by any other means in their way to falsify, and should by no means be done.

5. PUPILS TEACHING ON THE SCHOOL GROUNDS AND ON THE STREET.—Nothing connected with a school is productive of so much evil as the common custom of permitting scholars to remain together upon the school grounds, or collecting in squads upon the streets during the long recesses at noon, and after school in the evening. Is any one addicted to the use of profane language? Others learn the same. Is any one quarrelsome? He leads others into difficulty. Is any one addicted to any vice or bad habit which he discovers? It spreads from one to another till the whole school becomes infected.

Parents who regard the good morals of their children should not suffer them to leave home for school in the morning till 8 o'clock—the school requires them to come home invariably for dinner, and they should not permit them to return again to school till the clock strikes 2—We will not permit scholars to bring in town to collect at the school-house in the morning before the clock strikes 8. At noon, when we let out school, we expect them to repair immediately to their homes, and not return till 2 o'clock. In the evening when we dismiss school, we expect all the scholars to disperse immediately. We would earnestly ask our patrons to yield us that efficient co-operation in this matter which its importance demands.

6. SCHOLARS LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.—In regard to scholars living in the country—the better plan would be to make an arrangement with some farmer, to whom the scholars could dine and spend their time during the noon recess; but where no such arrangement is made, they can remain at the school house.

7. MISCELLANEOUS.—Persons having small children learning the alphabet or beginning to spell, will please to send them on the 1st day, for we will start only one class of that grade each session, and those who are not there at the beginning will labor at a disadvantage during the whole session.

GEO. FRASER.
HEMAN H. ALLEN.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I take this mode of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge, of this, the 6th Judicial District, to be entirely unobtrusive; if you want to hear anything; if you want to see anything; if you want to do anything; if you want anything done—ADVISE.

The General Assembly, at its last session, increased the number of Judicial Districts to thirteen, and the District over which I now preside, like many others, was almost entirely rearranged. In several of the counties comprising the one in which I am now thrown, my acquaintance with the people is not so general, as in view of the approaching election, I could wish; and, inasmuch as the courts of my District will be in session almost daily till the election, no opportunity will, therefore, be afforded me to visit you. But this fact will not, however, induce me to depart from the course which I had marked out for myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

It may be expected by some that I shall take the stump, and by discussion of political questions, recommend myself to the confidence and support of the people. The obvious public duty I have to discharge, as well as my sense of propriety, utterly forbid such a course. I have now, and have always had, fixed political principles, and am at all times, and on all proper occasions, free to avow them. The present, however, in my judgment, is not the proper occasion. What have my political opinions to do with my qualifications as a Judge? My views in reference to the Tariff, Internal Improvements, the Naturalization laws, Foreign influence, the Nebraska Bill, and other political questions, are honestly entertained, but they do not in the slightest degree affect the good and only question which should be propounded for a judicial officer, which is: *Is he honest, is he capable?* If my past service and my past life are not a sufficient guarantee as to my qualifications and integrity, I have no right to expect, nor do I desire your suffrages.

There is no evil abroad in our land more widespread in its consequences, than the practice, now becoming so prevalent, of making the election of Judges a political question. A Judge should be as far removed from the political prejudices and passions of men, as human nature will allow. In the protection of rights and redress of wrongs, he should know no man as a Whig, Democrat or American, but only as a citizen of the State, bound equally with all its fellow citizens, by the laws of the land. Entertaining these notions, I was unwilling to be the candidate of any party, and, peremptorily refused, therefore, to have my name submitted to the Convention, by which a recent nomination for Judge was made, in this district.

In a long, and I hope useful and honorable, service as Judge, the political opinions of litigants, have not, I am sure, swayed my mind in the slightest degree, from what I deemed a fair and equitable application of the law of each case. It is the true line of official duty, and by which I would be governed. If these views meet your approbation, and you think me qualified for the position to which I aspire, and should retain me in the bench, my time and utmost energies shall be faithfully applied to an upright and conscientious discharge of my duties, and your confidence duly and gratefully appreciated.

JOHN L. BRIDGES.
DANVILLE, May 27, 1856.

MARRIAGES.
MARRIED—On Wednesday, the 22nd inst., by Rev. J. G. Reaser, Mr. WILLIAM M. STOUT, of this place, to Miss SALLIE ANN ROYSTON, of Garrett county.

COMMERCIAL.
LOUISVILLE, May 28.

Sales of Messrs. McKinney & Co., at 114.75 @ 16. Flour \$2.25 @ 3.25. Wheat \$1.10 @ 1.15. Sugar in hogs 9c for prime, and 8½ @ 10c in bulk. Bacon from wagons—hams \$18.75 @ 19c; clear sides 9c @ 9½; and shoulders 6½ @ 6¾. Prime Lard 10½ @ 11c.

New York, May 27, M. The flour market is firm with sales of 12,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales of 9,000 bushels. Corn advanced with sales of 25,000 bushels; Western mixed 40c. Pork declined; sales of 1,500 bbls at \$18.75. Beef firm. Lard improving with sales of 600 bbls at 10½ @ 11c.

CINCINNATI, May 27, P. M. Flour firm—380 bbls good brands at \$3.40 @ 3.50. Provisions—100 lbs hams shoulders at 5c; bulk sides 6½c, shoulders 6½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
"Ho, every one thirteenth!"
The Marble Fountain ahead.
The sparkling Soda Water, drawn from Hewey's Fountain, is always pure and of icy coldness. A choice lot of syrups of my own manufacture, always on hand. Call at J. C. Hewey's.

AUGUST ELECTION—1856.
To the Voters of Boyle County: Circumstances of a private character, and over which I have no control, forbid that I should longer be a candidate for County Attorney. With my grateful acknowledgments to those who have generously tendered me their support, I respectfully decline running for said office.

Your obt. serv't.
JOHN L. BOLLING.

ED. We are authorized to announce Mr. A. B. RICHARDS, Esq., a candidate for Sheriff of Boyle county, at the ensuing August election.

ED. We are authorized to announce GABRIEL S. CALDWELL, Esq., a candidate for Sheriff of Boyle county, at the ensuing August Election. He claims it proper to state, that if elected, A. H. Sverre, Esq., will be his Deputy in the east end of the county.

ED. We are authorized to announce GEORGE H. MCKINNEY, Esq., a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Lincoln county, at the ensuing August election.

ED. We are authorized to announce M. T. CHRISMAN, Esq., a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Boyle county, at the ensuing August election.

ED. We are authorized to announce JONAS NICHOLS, Esq., a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Boyle county, at the ensuing August election.

ED. We are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN L. BRIDGES, as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 6th Judicial District, at the ensuing August election.

ED. We are authorized to announce THOS. P. YOUNG, Esq., a candidate for election to the office of County Attorney, at the ensuing August election.

ED. We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. DONEGHY a candidate for Sheriff of Boyle county, at the ensuing August election.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
STANFORD, Ky., April 12, 1856.

The undersigned, Committee in behalf of Lincoln Lodge, No. 69, of this city, respectfully and cordially invite all Brothers in good and regular standing, to unite with us in a Procession and Dinner on the 24th of June, (Columbus' Day). An address will be made by the Rev. Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Brother J. H. Lusk, of Danville, Ky.

W. M. NAPIER.
J. R. VAUGHAN.
J. W. SMYTH.
Committee.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, LEXINGTON, KY. OFFICE on Short street, between Limestone and Upper, may 23, '56.

WITHERS' MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES. RECEIVED fresh every day, and served up with Ice Cream, at SHINDELBOWER'S. may 23, '56.

New Advertisements.

Good Business Rules.—If you want to buy anything; if you want to sell anything; if you want to hear anything; if you want to see anything; if you want to do anything; if you want anything done—ADVISE.

BARGAINS at PRIVATESALE.

FROM \$8,000 TO \$12,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, AT EASTERN COST!

BEING desirous to close out my present stock of Goods as nearly as possible before going East for Fall Supplies, I will, until the First of August next, sell positively

AT COST, FOR CASH.

My stock is very large and well assorted, embracing all the latest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Silks, Berges, Lawns, DeLaines, Delaines, Ginghams, Jacquets, Mullins, and a superior variety of handsome Prints. Also, Embroideries, Ribbons, and Trimmings of every description.

CHILDREN'S GOODS, Towels, Napkins, Doilies, Irish Linens, Sheetings &c.; Brown and Blueed Cottons; Heavy Stripes and other Goods for Servants; Linen and Cotton Goods of every variety, for Men and Boys; Gaiters, Cascoeres, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. A very large and superior stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, of fashionable styles, for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys, Children, and Servants. Also, a handsome

Carpets and Oil Cloths, Of various patterns and of excellent quality. As I am determined to reduce my stock, I can confidently assure buyers that I will positively sell at Cost!!! No one will be deceived. Those who wish to buy Goods, very cheap, are invited to call and examine my stock, and ascertain the low prices at which I am selling.

L. DIMMITT.
Danville may 30, '56.

A RARE CHANCE For the better quality of Goods AT COST.

WISHING to reduce our present STOCK OF GOODS to the lowest possible point, in order to be prepared for an early importation of FALL GOODS, we have determined to

Sell our present stock, Until July 1st, 1856, AT COST!

In coming to this determination, we intend doing just what we may. We therefore invite our customers, and the public generally, to call and get whatever we have.

AT COST FOR CASH! S. & E. S. MESSICK. may 30, '56.

SECOND SPRING IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

We are now receiving our second importation of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for the Spring and Summer of 1856, among which we have found a very large and splendid assortment of all new and desirable styles of both

